

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

On ~~page 4, line 7~~ through ~~page 5, line 4~~, please delete

Conventional file attributes in workstation operating systems such as the Windows 95™ operating system and the Windows 98™ operating system have been carried over from earlier operating systems such as Disk Operating System (DOS) (Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT, and the Windows logo are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.). Modern operating systems such as the OS/2® operating system and the Windows NT™ operating system introduced "extended" attributes that are represented by an extended set of flags or integer values. Remote host file attributes (such as record format, logical record length, or sequence numbers in MVS® data sets) can be used by the workstation tools (such as workstation textual editors, for example the IBM® LPEX editor) to provide additional information to the user and additional functionality to the tools. (IBM®, MVS®, and OS/2® are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.). For example, a textual editor can detect use of sequence numbers in an MVS file and adjust its behavior so that editing of the sequence number area in the file is prohibited by the user. The editor then can automatically adjust sequence numbers when the lines in the file are added or deleted on the workstation. Remote file attributes cannot be represented with workstation file system's conventional or extended file attributes. Existing methods of providing extended information in workstation files normally apply only to files that physically reside on the

workstation file systems. Such attributes are normally stored as integral part of the file. Those files are textual files whose formats are specific to the editors that use those formats. For example, the Microsoft™ Word editor uses its own file format, and the Lotus® Word Pro® editor uses yet another format (Lotus® and Word Pro® are registered trademarks of Lotus Development Corporation.). Those formats cannot be applied to the remote host files because those files reside on the remote host and are not cached on the workstation in any useable form. The formats and textual encoding on the host are host specific, for example, Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) encoding on an IBM S/390® computer system (S/390® is a registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.).",

and insert therefor — Conventional file attributes in workstation operating systems such as the WINDOWS 95™ operating system (releases 1 and 2) and the WINDOWS 98™ operating system (first and second editions) have been carried over from earlier operating systems such as Disk Operating System (DOS) (MICROSOFT, WINDOWS, WINDOWS NT, and the WINDOWS logo are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.). Modern operating systems such as the OS/2® operating system (release 1.0 through Warp 4) and the WINDOWS NT™ operating system (version 3.1 through 4.0) introduced "extended" attributes that are represented by an extended set of flags or integer values. Remote host file attributes (such as record format, logical record length, or sequence numbers in MVS® data sets (version 1 through ESA)) can be used by the workstation tools (such as workstation textual editors, for example the IBM® LPEX editor (versions 1 through 4)) to provide additional

A' information to the user and additional functionality to the tools. (IBM®, MVS®, and OS/2® are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.). For example, a textual editor can detect use of sequence numbers in an MVS file and adjust its behavior so that editing of the sequence number area in the file is prohibited by the user. The editor then can automatically adjust sequence numbers when the lines in the file are added or deleted on the workstation. Remote file attributes cannot be represented with workstation file system's conventional or extended file attributes. Existing methods of providing extended information in workstation files normally apply only to files that physically reside on the workstation file systems. Such attributes are normally stored as integral part of the file. Those files are textual files whose formats are specific to the editors that use those formats. For example, the MICROSOFT™ WORD editor (versions 1 through 9) uses its own file format, and the LOTUS® WORD PRO® editor (versions 1 through 9) uses yet another format (LOTUS® and WORD PRO® are registered trademarks of Lotus Development Corporation.). Those formats cannot be applied to the remote host files because those files reside on the remote host and are not cached on the workstation in any useable form. The formats and textual encoding on the host are host specific, for example, Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) encoding on an IBM S/390® computer system (S/390® is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.).

On ~~page 10, lines 3 through 13~~, please delete

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“ Referring first to **Figure 1**, there is depicted a graphical representation of a data processing system 8, which may be utilized to implement the present invention. As may be seen, data processing system 8 may include a plurality of networks, such as Local Area Networks (LAN) 10 and 32, each of which preferably includes a plurality of individual computers 12 and 30, respectively. Of course, those skilled in the art will appreciate that a plurality of Intelligent Work Stations (IWS) coupled to a host processor may be utilized for each such network. Each said network may also consist of a plurality of processors coupled via a communications medium, such as shared memory, shared storage, or an interconnection network. As is common in such data processing systems, each individual computer may be coupled to a storage device 14 and/or a printer/output device 16 and may be provided with a pointing device such as a mouse 17.”

and insert therefor —

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Referring first to **Figure 1**, there is depicted a graphical representation of a data processing system 8, which may be utilized to implement the present invention. As may be seen, data processing system 8 may include a plurality of networks, such as Local Area Networks (LAN) 10 and 32, each of which preferably includes a plurality of individual computers 12, 121, 122, 123, and 30, respectively. Of course, those skilled in the art will appreciate that a plurality of Intelligent Work Stations (IWS) coupled to a host processor may be utilized for each such network. Each said network may also consist of a plurality of processors coupled via a communications medium, such as shared memory, shared storage, or an interconnection network. As is common in such data processing systems, each individual computer may be coupled to a

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storage device 14, 141, 142, and 143, and/or a printer/output device 16, 161, and 162, and may be provided with a pointing device such as a mouse 17. ➡
